

Reducing Health Disparities In High Cervical Cancer Mortality Regions

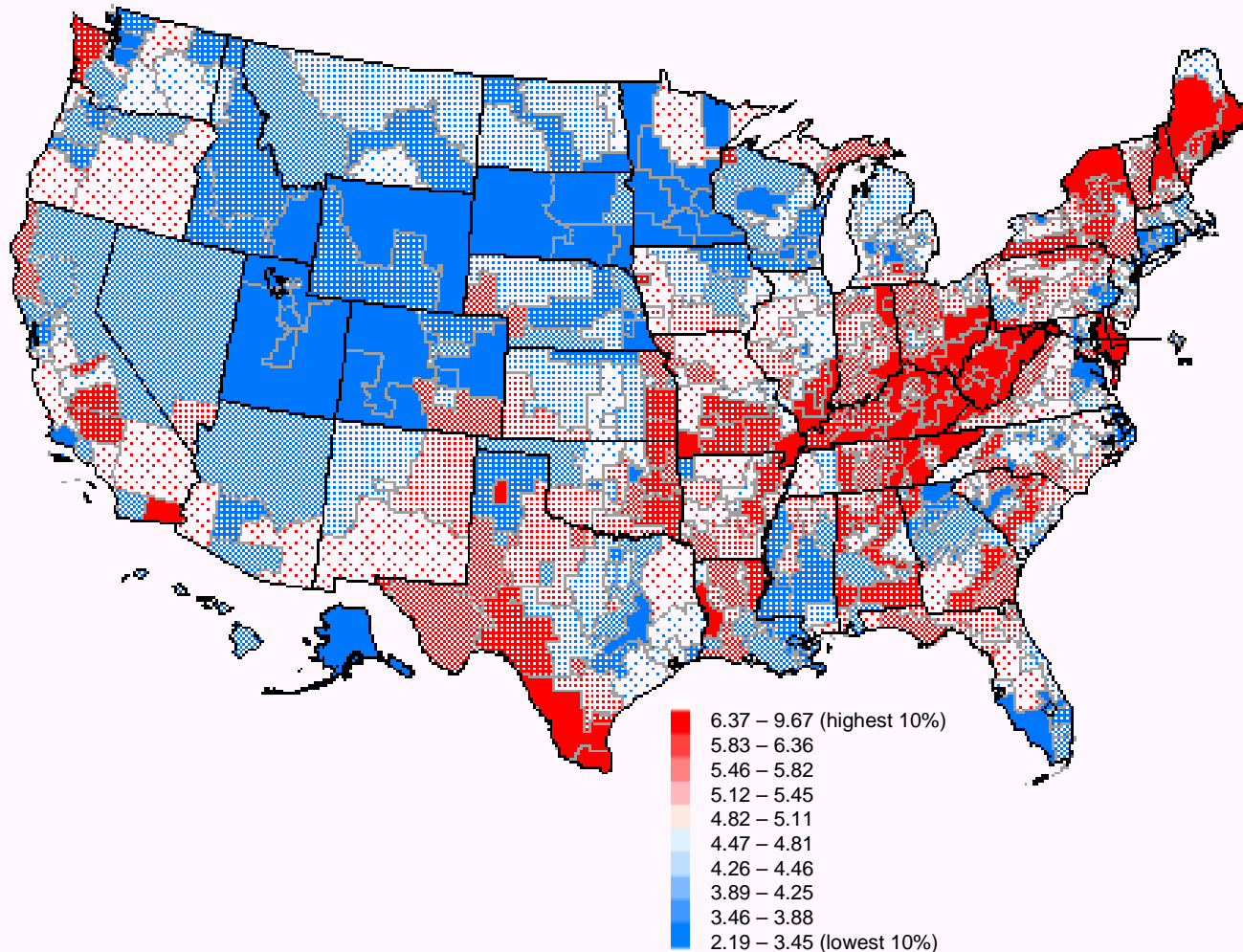
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November 28, 2001

Cancer Mortality Rates by SEA (Age-adjusted 1970 US Population)

Cervix Uteri: White Females, 1950-1998

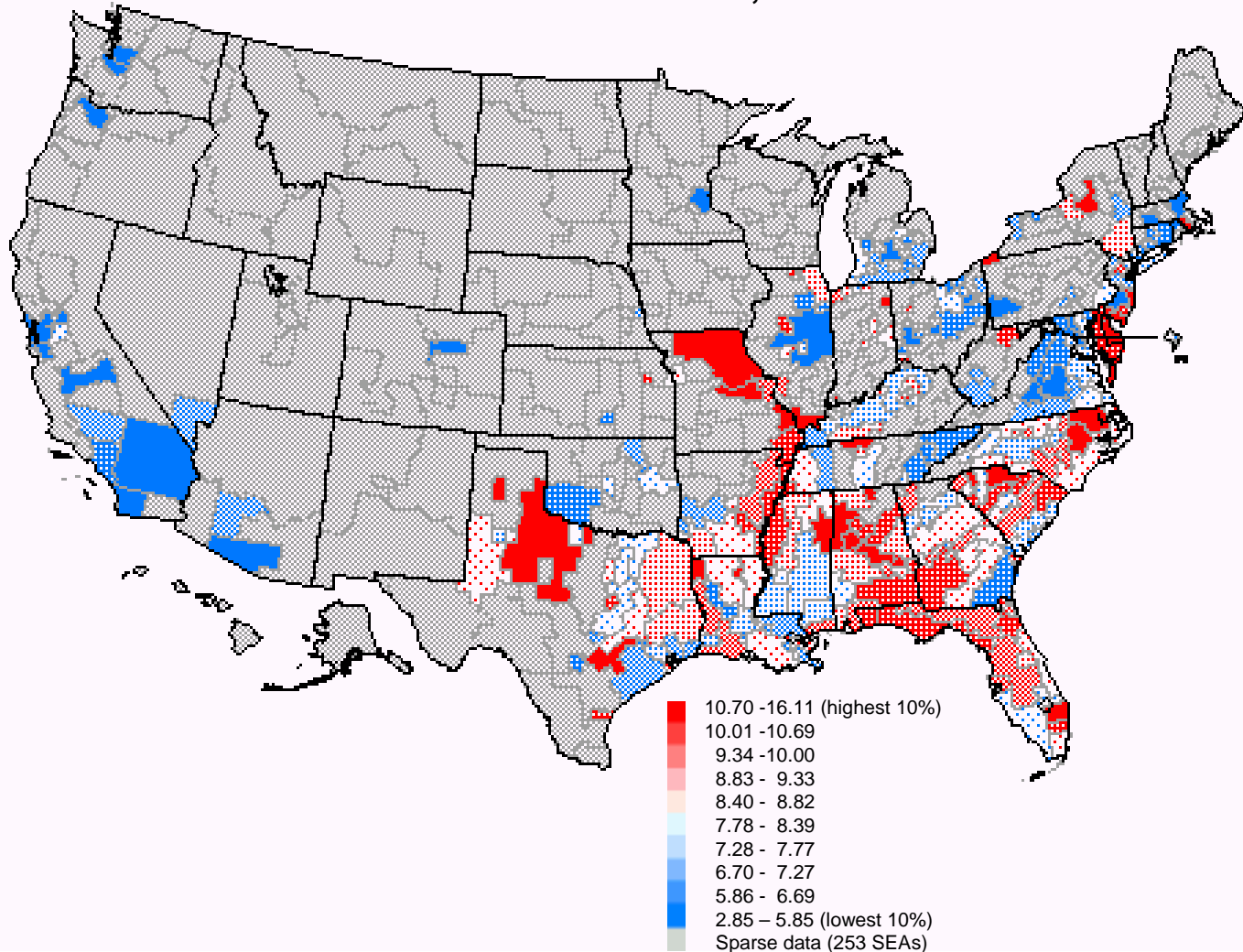
U.S. rate = 4.64 / 100,000



Cancer Mortality Rates by SEA (Age-adjusted 1970 US Population)

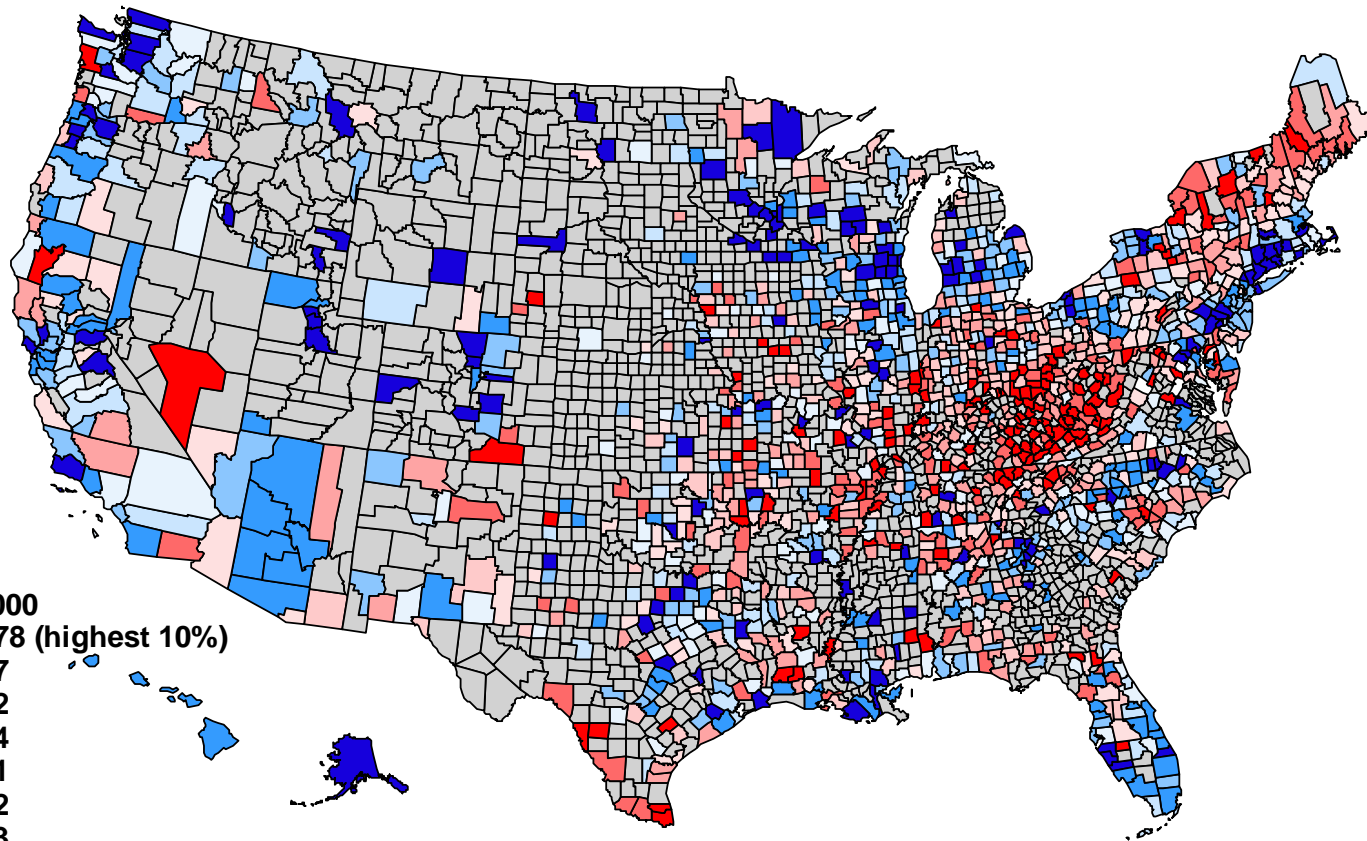
Cervix Uteri: Black Females, 1970-1998

U.S. rate = 8.04 / 100,000



Cancer Mortality Rates by County (Age-adjusted 1970 US Population)

Cervix Uteri: White Females, 1970-98



US = 3.07/100,000

5.38 - 11.78 (highest 10%)

4.63 - 5.37

4.15 - 4.62

3.82 - 4.14

3.53 - 3.81

3.24 - 3.52

2.95 - 3.23

2.67 - 2.94

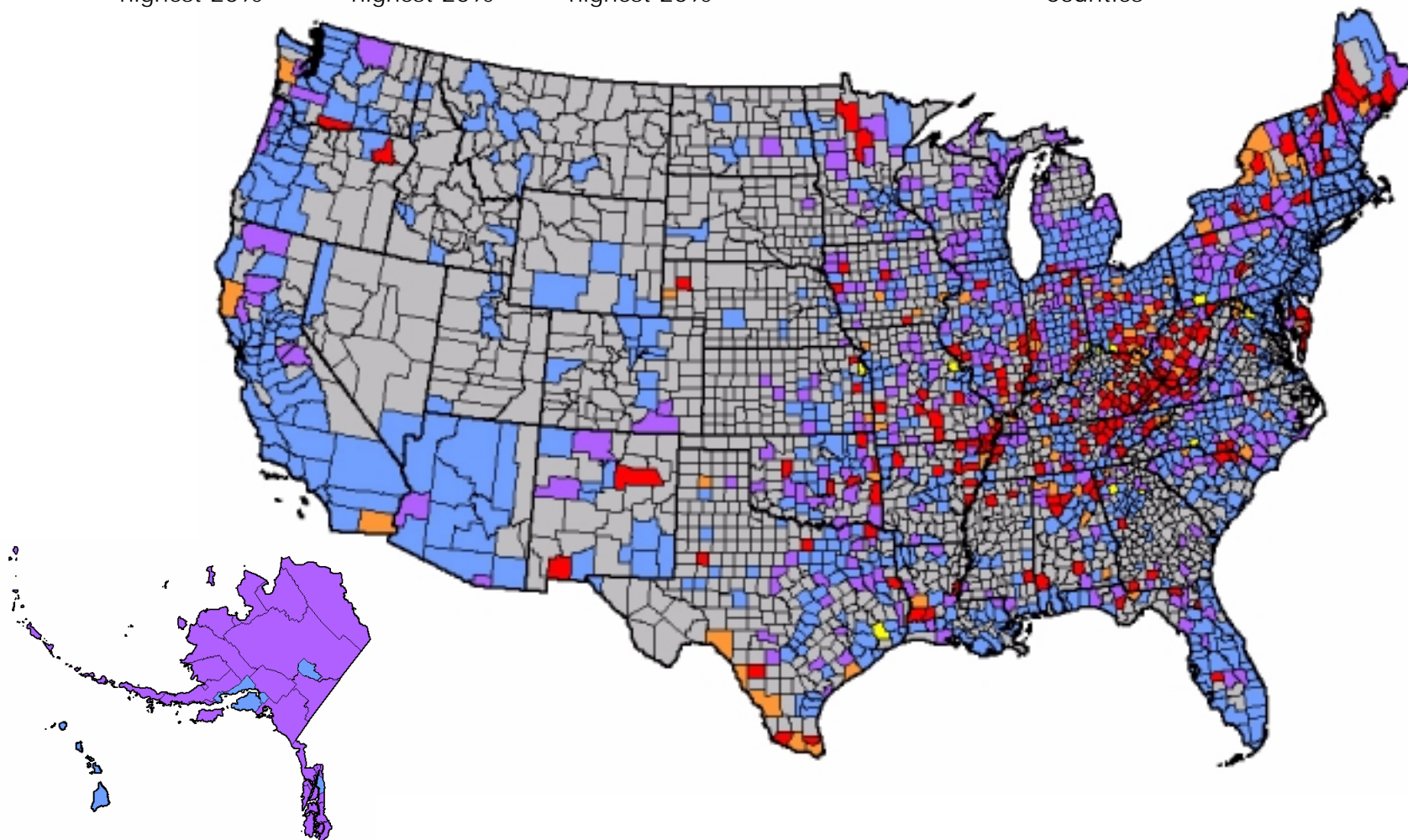
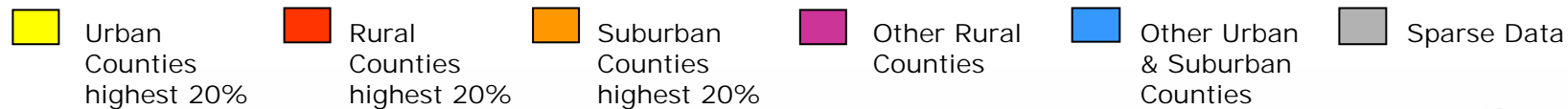
2.34 - 2.66

1.19 - 2.33 (lowest 10%)

Sparse data (1,491 counties; 7.12% of deaths)

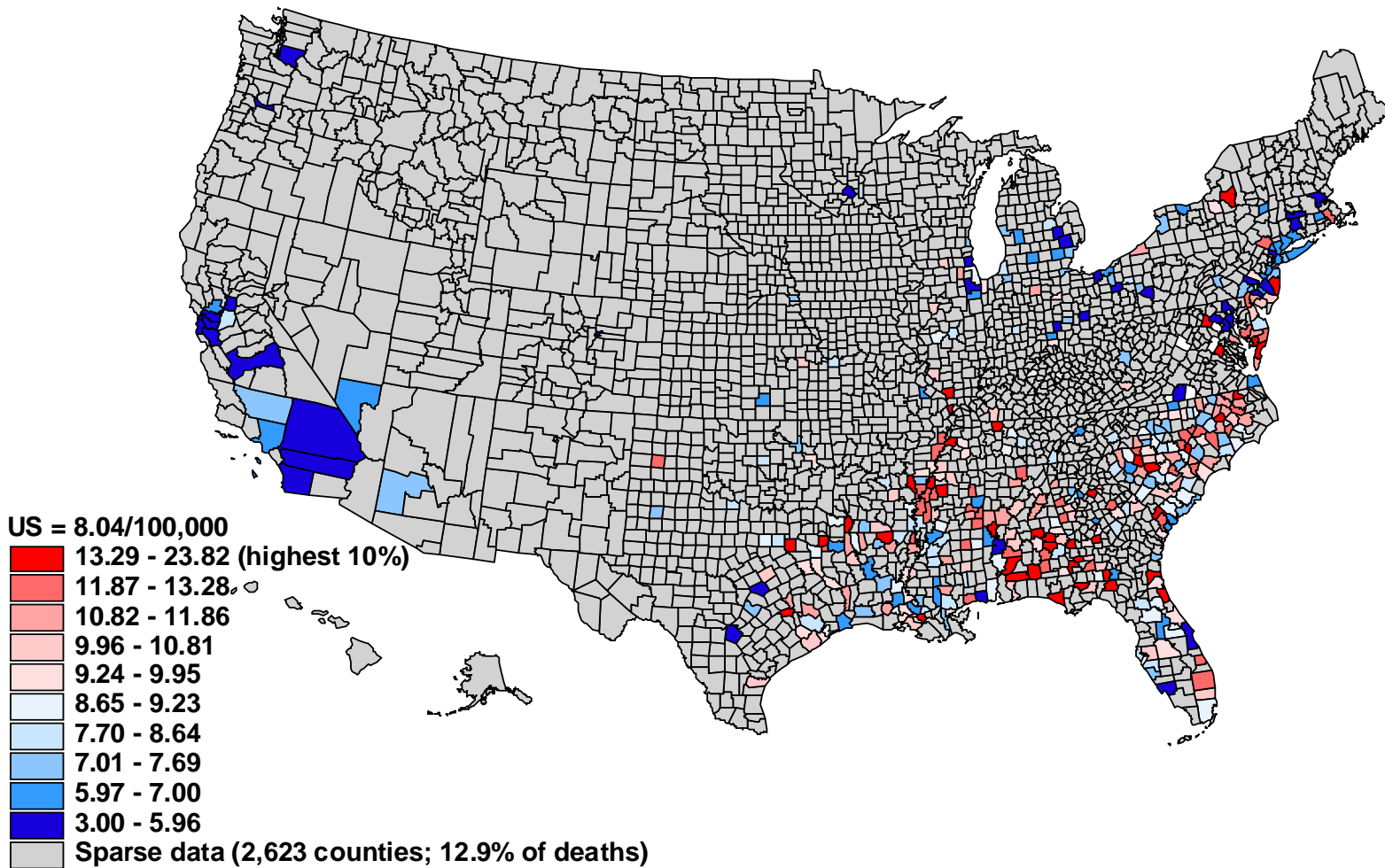
Cancer Mortality Rates by County

Cervix Uteri: White Females, 1970-94 (highest 20%)



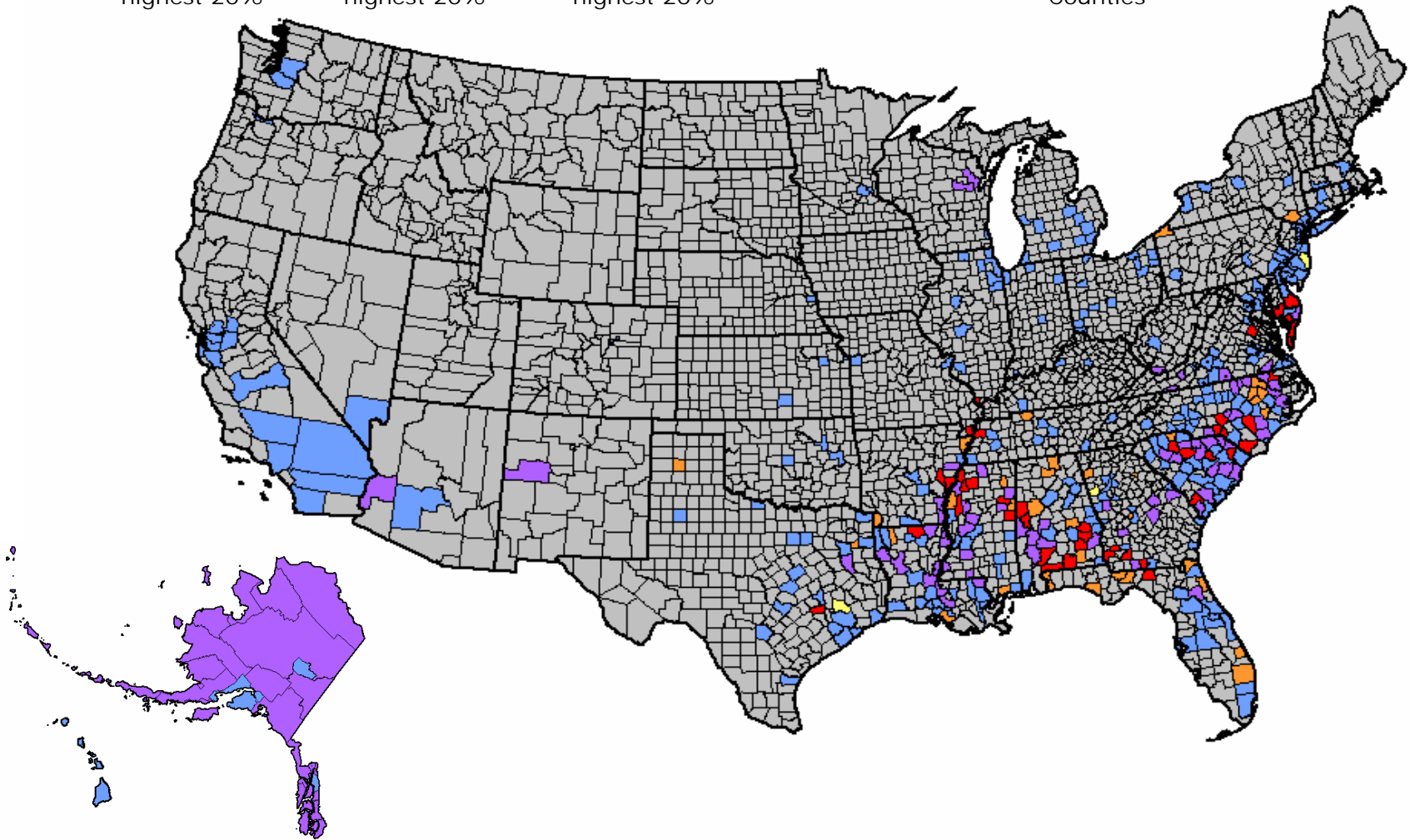
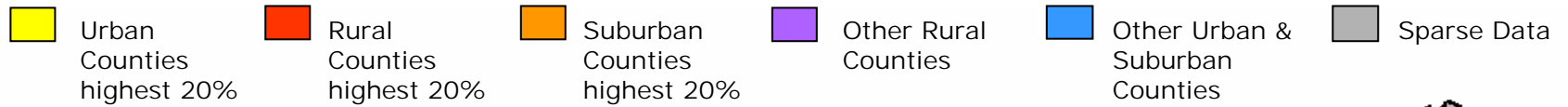
Cancer Mortality Rates by County (Age-adjusted 1970 US Population)

Cervix Uteri: Black Females, 1970-98

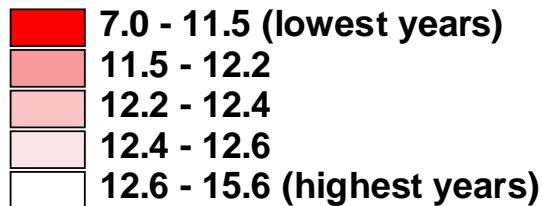
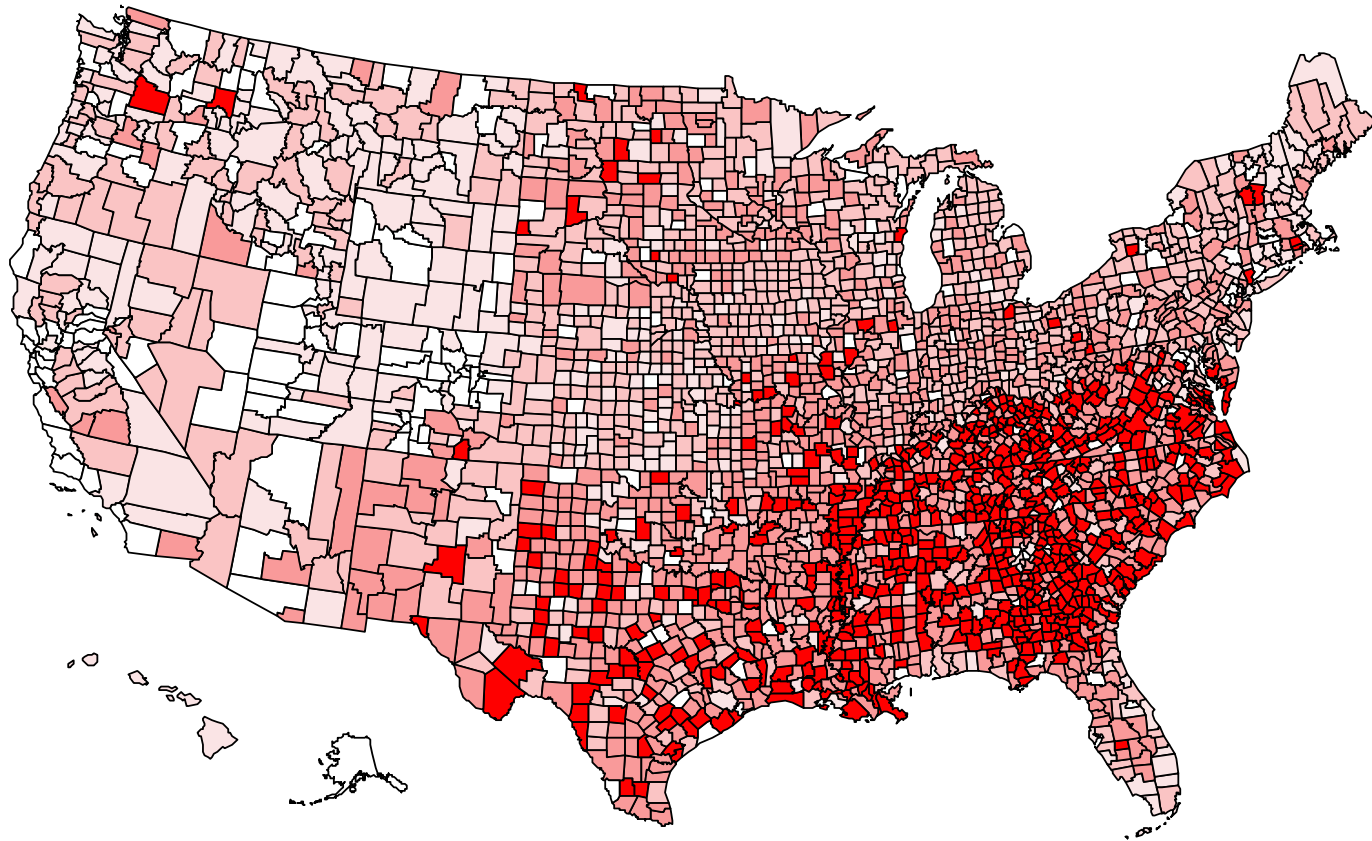


Cancer Mortality Rates by County

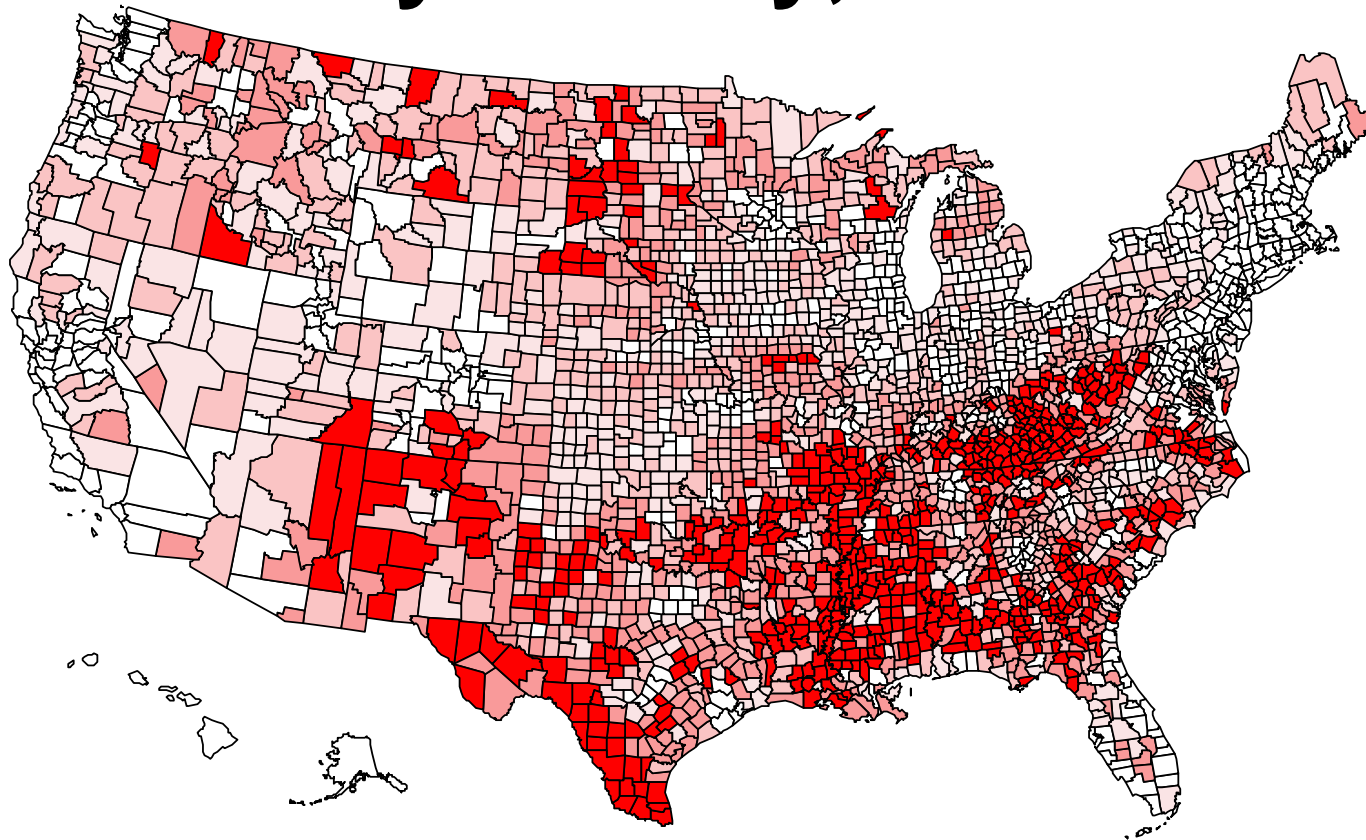
Cervix Uteri: Black Females, 1970-94 (highest 20%)



Median Years of School by County, 1980



SES Index Score by County, 1990



Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Cervical Cancer Mortality* and Various Census# Variables

			Coefficient @	P-value			
	Percent urban		-0.19126	<0.0001			
	Median years of education		-0.40092	<0.0001			
	Percent below poverty		0.31497	<0.0001			
	Percent unemployed		0.28767	<0.0001			
	Percent with Spanish surname		0.09166	<0.0001			
	* 1970-94 county-level mortality among white females						
	# 1980 Census county-level characteristics						
	@ weighted by population size						

Summary

- High mortality counties associated with populations with higher poverty and lower education
- Different racial/ethnic populations also have higher mortality rates
- Both population characteristics and social conditions may contribute to higher mortality rates